



1	THE COURT: Good morning everyone. I
2	appreciate everyone making themselves available to me
3	this morning. I'll switch seating charts here.
4	All right. We'll continue the hearings
5	that we've had this week. Yesterday we were down to
6	just the what I call the DeLeon case, and then the
7	Baca case. Let me see if I can confirm who is here
8	as far as attorneys. Let's see, Ms. Morrissey is not
9	here today, and Mr. Acton, you're here alone; is that
10	correct?
11	MR. ACTON: I am, Your Honor.
12	THE COURT: And Mr. Creecy is not here.
13	You're back, Mr. Winder; is that correct?
14	MR. WINDER: Yes, Your Honor.
15	THE COURT: All right. Mr. Winder, good
16	morning to you.
17	And let's see, I want to confirm for the
18	record, Ryan Villa was not here at all yesterday;
19	correct?
20	MR. VILLA: I was not, Your Honor.
21	THE COURT: But you're here today?
22	MR. VILLA: I am.
23	THE COURT: Good to see you, Mr. Villa.
24	MR. VILLA: You, too.
25	THE COURT: Mr. Castle is gone for today;





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     is that correct, Mr. Cooper?
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               MR. COOPER:
                            That's correct, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: All right. Mr. Cooper, good
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    morning to you.
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               MR. COOPER: Good morning to you, Judge.
               THE COURT: Let's see, we've got Ms.
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     Sirignano and Mr. Adams.
                               Patrick Burke is not here
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     for Mr. Troup, but you're here, Ms. Harbour-Valdez?
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               MS. HARBOUR-VALDEZ: Yes, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Good morning to you, Ms.
    Harbour-Valdez, Mr. Troup.
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               And Nate Chambers is not here for Mr.
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     Alonso, but you're here, Mr. Orquiz?
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               MS. ORQUIZ: Yes, sir.
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               THE COURT: Good morning to you,
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    Mr. Orquiz.
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               Let's see.
                           All right.
               A couple of things to be thinking of before
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     we break today. I did mention to you that I wanted
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     to talk to you about what work you want me to do.
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     We've got one more motion to sever to argue today.
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     I'm inclined to -- I made a lot of rulings on motions
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     to sever, and I still got one more to argue.
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    have one more. I think Burke has one next Friday
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     that we're going to argue. But at least for the ones
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that have been argued so far -- that will be argued today -- I'm inclined to roll those into one opinion. So rather than just quickly getting out the one I'm pretty far on, I'm inclined to put them all together, so that I can explain why I'm doing what I'm doing with these trials. So that's my thoughts. But you may want me to shift to something else. So, again, be thinking of the batting order that you want to leave with me before we part today and come back next week.

Also, I will want to -- with the first group of the DeLeon people, I want y'all to be thinking about a real timeframe for the trial of that case. Because the trial of that case is going to really impact, really, my second half of the year. However long that takes, that's realistically what I've got to line up for the other what we call the SNM cases, as well as other work that I have. So be thinking and discussing a real timeframe. Because once I set it, I probably am going to get it tried within that timeframe.

On the 19th, it doesn't look like we need the Baca people at all. I don't see any items that need to be argued. So I think we'll just be bringing back the DeLeon people on that Friday. So unless



somebody thinks otherwise, that's my plan for the present time.

All right. Mr. Lowry, you were up arguing your bill of particulars, if you wish to continue that argument.

MR. LOWRY: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Lowry.

8 MR. LOWRY: Your Honor, I just had one 9 brief evidentiary matter.

Your Honor, just to follow up a point that I made yesterday. And we're talking about DeLeon Bates No. 14478, and this would be Confidential Human Source No. 3. But the point I was making, Your Honor, is this notion that the younger generation was, for lack of a better way to say it, was trying to "off" all the older members.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. LOWRY: And again, Your Honor, just for clarification, it does mention the All Stars. This is about the All Star faction.

But, Your Honor, I put some thought into the Court's comments at the end of the day yesterday, and if the Court looks at our reply brief, I don't disagree with the Court one iota, in that Mr. Baca is not trying to manipulate or weasel into this bill of

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particulars a discovery device or mechanism. We recognize that, and we don't disagree that that's an improper use for the bill of particulars.

But what we are trying to accomplish in the bill of particulars is for a fixed indefinite theory of the Government's notion of how this alleged enterprise was structured.

And the problem I'm having with where I stand before Your Honor today is, instead of fixed indefinite, I'm in the middle of fluid and mercurial. And I think the purpose of the bill of particulars is to put a defendant on notice of what the case is so he can defend against it. And in that vein, what we're looking for is a fixed indefinite idea of what the theory of the enterprise is so I can start preparing a defense. And that's, you know, where we're coming from.

And I think if you go back to our reply brief and look at the six questions that we laid out that we'd like the bill of particulars to address, they really aren't "who" questions, except in the last one, I laid out six on page 7 and 8 of the brief, but they're all "how" questions. So I hear what Your Honor is saying, and I want the Court to clearly understand that what we're looking for is



Now, I'm not yielding -- we're not looking for a discovery device. But what I am looking for is a fixed target. And what the indictment has said -- I look at the indictment, and I look at paragraph 4 of the indictment, it was fairly fixed. "The SNM operated under a panel." "The," singular, of this alleged organization, and "a single panel." And we haven't seen any evidence in the discovery to support that.

What we have seen, in my view, is what I've characterized in our briefing is sort of a variation on the federalist. We haven't seen the congress that

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control the SNM. What we've seen is a balkanized series of local states. And what I'm really looking for here in the bill of particulars is how was this enterprise structured? And they've alleged one thing, and they backed off on that in the direct testimony before this Court, and they backed off of it in their briefing before this Court. So I'm at a loss to understand how they want to move forward with their theory about how this enterprise was structured. And that's really what we're seeking here, Your Honor, with regard to our argument concerning the alleged enterprise. Because if they're talking about, you know, a constellation of subgroups, as opposed to an umbrella organization, that's -- I think that's a problem for the Government, but that's something we need to know for certain, so we have sufficient notice to prepare our defense.

And I don't know if that answers Your

Honor's question directly, or if you want me to be

more specific. But I've laid out the questions I

would like to have answered on page 7. And the first

one was, you know, how the co-defendants functioned

as an enterprise, apart from the racketeering

activity, meaning how did these individuals share



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interpersonal relationships, common interests; how 1 2 did they function as a continuing unit over time. 3 And I think that's, you know, going to be helpful for 4 us to understand how they did this. What the response said is: Everything is 5 fluid. It might have been fluid in the past; it 6 could be, in theory, fluid today, but what happened 7 in the past should be fixed indefinite. 8 And that should be not a huge pull for the United States to 9 pull together and say, Okay, from 2001 to 2008, here 10 11 was the structure; from 2008 to 2011, it operated 12 like this, or 2011 to present, here's how it 13 operated. But we don't have any kind of sense of 14 that, Your Honor. And I think, in fundamental 15 fairness to the defendants, we have to get a better idea of what they're alleging happened. 16 Because, 17 again, it's not for the defendants to guess about what their theory is. They have to clearly 18 19 articulate it, so we can provide an adequate and effective defense. 20 And I don't think this is too far afield 21 22 from what this Court ordered in the Aispuro case. 23 And just to remind Your Honor -- and this was a drug

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opinion, you said that, "The general allegation that

conspiracy case, but if I look at the F.Supp.

all of the defendants engaged in a conspiracy does not sufficiently apprise each defendant of the United States' theory as to how each was involved in the alleged conspiracy." This is really what I'm driving at. Like, how was my client involved in this alleged enterprise? Where did he fit into the structure? How did he participate in it? And we don't -- I mean, it's really easy, and we have a lot of confidential human sources that will glibly say, Oh, my gosh, he was the shot-caller. But we don't know how that happened or when that happened, or you know, who -- depending on how they want to phrase the structure of the enterprise.

I mean, that's sort of contrary to this idea laid out in the indictment that the SNM was controlled by a table or mesa, that, to me, that seems like it would have to be a group decision. It doesn't seem like a single person can say, I want so and so hit. It seems like it's by committee. And what I'm hearing throughout the course of the hearings is it's not a committee; it is committee; it may be committee; depends on the year; depends on the era. And I think we need a more fixed and definite idea of that, Your Honor.

And I don't know if you have any questions



with regard to the bill of particulars, but I think 1 2 that's it in a nutshell. THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. 3 4 Lowry. 5 MR. LOWRY: Well, there are two other I don't know if you want to take them one at 6 7 a time. I'm happy to do that, Your Honor. No. Go ahead. 8 THE COURT: 9 MR. LOWRY: Well, the same issues arise, in 10 my view, with the Molina murder and the Romero count. 11 What we have in the Javier Molina murder, and you 12 heard some of this in the motion to compel is --13 well, the Government's theory again has shifted. And 14 when we were arguing the confidential informant 15 motions, we heard for the first time that this really 16 wasn't a hit based on paperwork that came down from 17 Santa Fe; that this was a long, outstanding hit. 18 that was news to us. And then we started getting additional information about the timeliness of when 19 20 this happened. And I think, again, to be -- have some 21 22

And I think, again, to be -- have some rational understanding about what theory they want to go to trial on is instrumental in providing an effective defense. And part of the problem here is Mr. Baca was sequestered at Level 6 during this time.



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And there are all kinds of functional questions that have yet to be even touched upon in discovery. One notion that's floated in the discovery is that Mr. Baca had paperwork, and delivered paperwork from his cell at Level 6, all the way down to Southern in Las Cruces. And that's one reason we were interested in the location matrix of who was where when. And I understand the Court's ruling it's like, Well, you tell the Government who you think carried the material down there.

But if I look at the cases in a bill of particulars context, Your Honor, I really respectfully think that's the Government's burden.

And we cite the cases at page 3 of our reply; that it's really on the Government to enlighten us about what their theory of what happened is. And again, this is the JM Huber case I cited yesterday: "It must never be forgotten that what is sought by a bill of particulars is not what actually happened but what the opponent claims happened."

I mean, what we think may have happened -I mean, we can hypothesize all day long. But we need
a fixed and clear vision of what the Government
thinks happened. And that's why we need to be
prepared, if we're -- at this point to have the



entire matrix. So if we get up during trial, and none of our ideas of who that might be ring true, we don't want to be surprised at trial. I mean, what I suspect could, in theory, happen is our ideas of who may have done this, who may have been potentially available to carry documents, they'll easily construct a way around that, and it might be somebody else.

What would be helpful, and what I think a bill of particulars demands is they put us on notice what their theory is and how that happened. We don't even have any idea whatsoever, despite all of these colorful allegations, of how in the world Mr. Baca would have any paperwork in his cell related to Javier Molina at all. And I have not come across anything in the discovery that has enlightened me one bit about how that happened. I mean, that would be helpful to know so we could structure a defense against that.

So I just go back to this Court's ruling in Aispuro, which would be really helpful to know, is what the Court ordered there at the end will require the United States to provide overt acts for which it believes each defendant is responsible. That's what we're really looking for in the Molina and the Romero

1 cases, Your Honor. 2 Again, the same deficit is apparent in the 3 Romero alleged assault. There is no "there there" 4 with regard to Mr. Baca's role in that assault. There is a bald allegation in the indictment. But we 5 haven't seen anything in the discovery that ties Mr. 6 7 Baca to this alleged conspiracy. And what we'd ask this Court to do is what 8 the Court did in Aispuro, is to tell us in clear 9 10 fashion what they think happened so we can provide an 11 effective defense. 12 Unless the Court has any questions, I'll 13 yield my time to the United States. 14 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Lowry. 15 If anyone else wants to speak on Mr. Baca's motion? 16 17 All right. Mr. Castellano. Did you have something else, Mr. Lowry? 18 19 MR. LOWRY: Just briefly. I don't want to 20 hold up the United States, but Your Honor, I know 21 that three other defendants joined this motion. And 22 I would just say, in terms of the Molina murder, 23 there seems to be various theories about who carried the paperwork allegedly. And for Mauricio Varela's 24 25 behalf, I'll just say that one of the Government's



theories could be that he had nothing do with it. 1 2 And it just a bit boggles my mind, and what I anticipate is some of the confidential human sources 3 4 say that Mr. Varela had nothing do with that. So I think it would be helpful for this Court and for the 5 defendants to understand what their theory is, so we 6 7 could clearly define who the proper defendants would 8 be in this case, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. 9 10 Lowry. 11 Any other defendants wish to speak on Mr. 12 Baca's motion? All right. Mr. Castellano. 13 14 Thank you, Your Honor. MR. CASTELLANO: 15 I want to say there is probably just over 16 20,000 pages of discovery now. And if this is the 17 best example of the problems the defense thinks we have with our case, I think we're in pretty good 18 19 shape. And I'm going to show you that from the 20 documents that the defense provided as attachments. So the first thing I want to note here is 21 22 that -- this is from Document 1056-3. This is a 23 defense filing. It's DeLeon Bates stamp 15420. And something I mentioned yesterday and 24 25 that's that "Once incarcerated within the New Mexico Department of Corrections, most 18th Street Gang members align themselves with the SNM." That's one of the examples I used yesterday from Santos Gonzalez when we talked about -- said there is actually an example from one SNM member indicating that 18th Street members align themselves with SNM. So that's one example from the discovery of how that happens.

Two other people are Sammy Silva and Fred Quintana. Those are 18th Street members, who are also SNM Gang members. So I give the Court some examples, even from the defense's exhibits how street gang members align themselves with the SNM.

Now, looking at the documents here. This is also Document 1056-1. Something important to note here, the claim is that the SNM, or the FBI recognized the four different SNM gangs. But that's actually not the case. So looking here -- this is actually not an FBI special agent, it's a staff operations specialist, who generated a chart. And that was on December 10th of 2008.

If you look at the next document, which is the report by the gang expert, that happened on October 1, 2008. So, in essence, what happened was somebody from the FBI interviewed Robert Martinez.

Robert Martinez told them about factions within the

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SNM, and a report was generated by the FBI. So it's not the FBI recognizing that there are, in essence, four gangs. It's just a report reflecting what Robert Martinez said in his report.

So let me turn to his report now. If this person in this report were a witness at trial, we could, in essence, make almost all of our elements from this one person alone. There is an indication in '83 or '84 that Juan Baca established the rules of membership in the organization. So, as Mr. Lowry stated, they have to do things separate and apart from the acts they commit, the racketeering acts.

One of those is establishing rules for the organization. So, in this case, the gang was established, and there were rules also established.

People needed to be sponsored by a member in good-standing. That's also a rule by the gang. And then the membership sometimes had background checks conducted to make sure they didn't have charges that were not approved by the SNM. Prospects had to be voted in by three individuals. And that happens even to this date. There are means of communication known as kites. And communication happens through visitors, and sometimes through corrections officers.

On 1056-2, page 2, it talks about how members communicate through codes, also with the use of friends and family members. And once a vote is taken, Baca -- this Baca mentioned in the report -- will provide the prospect with a knife and send them on a mission. So, basically, people had to earn their bones or make their way into the organization.

At that time, there was a rule that the hit be witnessed by another member of the SNM. So once again, there is a rule.

And at that time there was a membership of 30 to 35 members.

The other important thing here is that at that point in time, it wasn't that there are two different gangs. It's just that there is a claim by this one particular person that young members were disrespectful to the older members of the organization. Once again, this is discussing only one organization.

The next is that when Baca was away, he passed the keys to SNM member Angel Munoz. So what we have here is a delegation of authority to another person. And that still happens to this day. They're called llaveros, or keyholders. So persons at a particular prison is given authority over that pod or

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that prison to make decisions.

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So these are all things separate and distinct from any acts they commit. It happens to show the organization and how they're established.

When Munoz took over, he also kept to the same code of conduct established by Baca.

And it talks about heroin addiction, which presented a problem in the organization. So like all organizations they do have problems that interrupt the flow of their work.

The organization started falling apart because some of the young inmates were given authority to run the SNM throughout New Mexico. Once again, it's still the same organization. And part of the problem was that people were randomly ordering hits without going through the proper channels. So that tells us that there were rules for ordering hits on people, and sometimes people could fall out of favor when they didn't follow those rules.

Another indication here is racketeering activity. This person reports that drug operations were part of the SNM's business. But at that time, Angel Munoz historically was a primary leader of the SNM during that period. So at that point, there was a leader of the organization, and people who fell

under him.

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There is also an indication of a Dan-Dan, another Daniel Sanchez, who was a right-hand man during the late '80s and early '90s, but he eventually lost his status within the organization. So you had people who were leaders and people who were their right hand, who helped them run the organization.

Okay. At this point, they still have rules. The young members are trying to maintain a low status because they knew the level of loyalty within the SNM was low, and they were trying to improve that. So once again, it's only one gang we're talking about that has its own problems, like any organization.

Eventually, when Munoz went back to prison, he was once again recognized as the leader of the SNM. And at that point there were two known shot-callers under Munoz.

There is an indication that during the late '90s, Ray Baca, or "Pup," was also an influential SNM member, but was not accessible because he was often out of the state. So when he was in the state, he wielded more power. And when he was out of the state, other people would have to make decisions.



That might be a time you'd have the mesa, or the table, who would make decisions.

Okay. Now, the important thing here that defense focused on, other than everything else that's listed here, is that this expert, in 2008, indicates there were different factions within the SNM. doesn't say there are four gangs. It says that there is one gang with different factions. So the example used in the pleadings was Congress. And Congress is People are members of Congress; they have one body. different committees of Congress. You have Republicans, Democrats, Independents, and others, but they're still members of Congress. The same thing applies here with the SNM. So here, once again, I said even the expert in the best example they can use from all the discovery is that there are factions within the organization. And at the end of this, you'll see that the person concludes that the SNM is a statewide gang, singular.

Something else here is the SNM adopted ligature strangulation as its method of choice for murders. And this has been a traditional means of doing so. So the 2001 murders alone, executed on the same day, were ligature strangulation murders. So it was a signature murder at the time, and one of the

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ways they executed people.

And here's what I talked about earlier.

Even this expert indicates the SNM is a statewide prison gang. So it's a gang that operates throughout the state. It's one gang and not multiple gangs. So that was a 2008 report.

The next report -- Document 1056-3, which is a defense exhibit -- is a 2009 meeting. And once again, even though 2008 says the gang is in disarray, even in 2009, it's alive and well. And someone is talking about this particular person's experience with the gang.

So once again, the SNM is a New

Mexico-based prison gang. And it references a number

of names here. In the next paragraph it indicates

each of these became members of the SNM.

Going back to structure and leadership, this is on Bates stamp 15409, "Eventually" -- the name is redacted -- "met Juan Baca, the original founder of the SNM. Baca had just returned to the NMDOC, and had been working to solidify the presence of the SNM gang in the prison system." This tells you there is a continuity of the gang, and there are times when they're fighting to solidify their presence and make sure their existence continues.



Here, there's another part indicating that "Baca and Jacobo were still working to formally set up the SNM. And they asked" -- the name is redacted -- "to be one of the first to set up the blood-in blood-out example. In order to do this, the person had to either stab or kill someone from the rival gang." So once again, there are rules for membership and the rules for getting in and possibly out of the gang.

Okay. "When outside the Department of Corrections, the SNM still aligns itself with the MM, which I think is the Mexican Mafia. Although the SNM is outnumbered in some prison facilities in other parts of the country, the organization has a reputation of being a powerful gang."

Let's talk about the next page, 15411.

"The founding members include Baca, Armijo, Kendrick

Duran" -- some other redacted names -- "Julian Romero

and Billy Garcia." As the Court knows, Billy Garcia

is charged in this case, and Julian Romero is a

victim in this case. And once again, "these senior

members would have to vouch for potential members."

So the same thing is happening -- a separate person

indicating what the rules are of the organization,

how to get in, and it requires other people to raise

their hand for you.

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"Baca told another person to recruit members to grow the organization." So once again, we're talking about recruitments, and one organization.

"There are known SNM members throughout the U.S. Bureau of Prisons system." So once again, once the SNM become members of the federal system in the Bureau of Prisons, they latch on to other members if they can.

Here is an indication that when this person left the federal system, he tried forming a different group, with the idea being that they utilized the organization as a cover for holding its own organizational meetings in the prison system. So there is a indication of a cover, so that they continue meeting as a group.

On Bates stamp 15414 of DeLeon, it says here, "There is an agreement between the SNM and the LC" -- which is Los Carnales -- "that outlines a mutual respect between the organizations, despite their different affiliations." So that's another example of one organization having an agreement with another organization. It's not different organizations called the SNM having an agreement with

the LC.

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The SNM always maintained a hit list, which had names of individuals who were known to misrepresent themselves by calling themselves SNM members or associates. So here is an example of somebody -- if somebody claims to be an SNM member, and isn't a member, there are consequences for that, or even if they claim to be an associate. So claiming to be a member could result in death. So there is definitely a difference between members and nonmembers.

At the bottom, there is an indication that -- the names are redacted --

THE COURT: What would be the benefit of somebody wanting or identifying themselves as an SNM member, but not being an SNM member? Why would anybody do that?

MR. CASTELLANO: It may be so they have the protection of the SNM, or at least someone believing they're a member will know that someone won't move against them because they think they are a member. And if you move against a member and you don't have the right to do so, there could be retaliation. So that's an easy example, at least, of why you might claim that. Especially, if you don't belong to



someone in prison, you don't have anyone to protect you necessarily, so this would be a means of doing so.

"These are the people, along with Ray Baca a/k/a "Pup," are running the SNM in the Southern New Mexico Correctional Facility. Both have been members since the early '80s, and were brought into the SNM by another person and Kendrick Duran." Here is a notification, in 2009, that "Pup" is running the SNM at the Southern New Mexico Correctional Facility. So there is a question about leadership and where and when.

On the next page, 15416, "Currently the SNM is attempting to organize itself on the outside of prison. In Las Cruces approximately five or six members are recruiting and organizing on the streets. Members are also trying to recruit and organize in Albuquerque. As long as the SNM considers itself organized on the outside of the prison, individuals are expected to send money to members in the prison." So this is another means of supporting members in prison. People are supposed to send money in prison so people can have commissary and other privileges.

THE COURT: This note, though -- if this is a 2008 document -- or 2009 -- I guess I'm surprised



that it's like in the present tense, like the SNM is not organized outside of the prison. I would have thought from the allegations that it was organized outside of the prison before that date.

MR. CASTELLANO: Oh, before that date?
Well, the prison system is a rotating door, so you have members who are in prison and who are released from prison. So, obviously, once you're out of prison, you may still be S, or you may go back to your street gang. But once you go back into prison, you belong to the S, and you support the gang.

In terms of rules, once again, at the bottom of the page, "Before being released from prison, members get instructions from their leadership regarding drug sales, hits, and are often provided with phone numbers to put them in contact with other members on the outside who can help them start making money." So once again, there are rules and there are instructions and a means of continuing the organization and hitting those who fall out of grace with the organization.

Okay. 15417 is the Bates stamp number for this page. It indicates -- this is even as far as back at 2009 -- "Ray Baca, a/k/a "Pup," was sent to a Nevada prison in approximately 1996 or 1997, because



he was creating a great deal of disruption within the system. Because of his strong influences within the SNM, he had control over much of the violence occurring in the prison." And this is the last time this person spoke to Mr. Baca directly. "Mr. Baca always has a strong influence on new recruits joining the SNM."

There is another rule, separate and apart from the acts they commit: "Before a person is hit, he is supposed to be given the opportunity to explain his side of the story. This is written in the SNM bylaws."

THE COURT: Have you ever seen a written set of bylaws?

MR. CASTELLANO: I have not, Your Honor.

Here, a "person named Juan Mendez is currently not in good standing with the SNM, and is trying to reestablish himself within the organization. When members like Mendez come back into the fold, they're expected to do something to prove themselves." There is an indication here that at that time the rules of the SNM at Southern were stricter than they were previously. So, like I said, there are people who have control or shot-calling ability at each facility. And at that time Southern



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1 had a tougher set of rules. 2 The other thing I want to indicate about 3 the All Stars is that I don't think there is any 4 person in this room that's a member of the All Stars. 5 The All Stars was an attempt to start a group, and as far as I know, they are extinct. I don't think 6 7 anyone in this room represents the All Stars. 8 THE COURT: What happened to them? MR. CASTELLANO: The SNM attacked them. 9 10 When they tried to separate and form their own group, 11 that didn't work out too well for them. In the 16-1613 case there is a -- in some of the overt acts 12 13 there is an indication of an assault on, I think, LT; 14 might be Leroy Torres. And he was assaulted for his 15 attempts to try to break away and form a group. And 16 like I said, that didn't go well for him. 17 THE COURT: What happened to them? they become ex SNM members? Did they get kicked out? 18 19 Get killed? What happened to them? 20 MR. CASTELLANO: I think all of the above, 21 Your Honor, depending on what they were trying to do, 22 and how disrespectful they were to the organization 23 as they tried to do so. 24 THE COURT: So the All Stars, every one of 25 them are no longer SNM Gang members according to the



Government?

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MR. CASTELLANO: I don't believe that they are. I'm not aware of any -- and I can check with the case agent -- but like I said, as they started to try to form a different group, the All Stars fell out of the favor. And that is indicated in some of the overt acts in 16-1613. There was a person who was assaulted as a result of his attempts to form the All Stars.

So looking at even the defense's exhibits, one person alone, even out of one or two documents here, could establish the enterprise, its existence, the fact that it's ongoing, the fact that it engages in racketeering activity, the fact that it engages in interstate commerce. So the only thing left would be -- we would have to prove -- is that each individual committed the crime charged, the underlying crime of violence, and that they did so to maintain or increase their position in the enterprise, or to gain admission into the enterprise. And even these reports indicate how someone gains admission. And that would be normally committing an act of violence, and three people vouch for you to gain entry into the enterprise. So all the evidence they need is here in the documents they presented.



And as I stated, we have over 20,000 pages of hardcover discovery.

So, as I say, based on this, Your Honor, I would ask the Court to deny the motion for bill of particulars, especially in light of the fact that we have an indictment that covers the elements of the The report by the expert was 2008. Our agents have been talking to people more recently than The indictment is formed from the discussions, that. from the discovery, the historical discovery, and discussions with current leaders and members who have given statements to the agents. So that information is accurate in the indictment. It's based on the overall investigation, as well as -- including the investigation, discussion with gang members. We've had a lot of time to meet with members since the 2008 report was authored by Robert Martinez. stated, even that report falls in our favor. I don't have anything else, unless you have

I don't have anything else, unless you have questions.

THE COURT: Is there anything you want to say on these questions that Mr. Lowry has listed in his reply brief?

MR. CASTELLANO: Let me take a look, Your

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Honor.

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1	I answered question 3 from their documents.
2	I answered question 4 from their documents. I
3	answered, basically, question 5 from their documents.
4	And the question then is: "Who are the individuals
5	responsible for putting or authorizing each act in
6	this case?" That's not necessarily a requirement
7	for I think some of that was in the discovery, and
8	some of it will be revealed in Jencks. But there is
9	no requirement that we show who authorized it. We
10	have to show that they either they committed the act
11	or aided and abetted in the act that's charged in the
12	indictment. And I answered question number 1 as well
13	from their own documents attached, and I think
14	question 2 as well.
15	THE COURT: All right.
16	MR. CASTELLANO: As I stated, these are
17	their documents. I'm assuming it's the best example
18	they could find from 20,000-plus pages of discovery,
19	which means there is more out there, and probably
20	better and stronger evidence from the other
21	documents.
22	THE COURT: All right. Anything further,
23	Mr. Castellano?
24	MR. CASTELLANO: No, Your Honor.
25	THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Castellano.

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Before Mr. Lowry speaks, any other defendant want to speak on this motion for bill of particulars? All right. Mr. Lowry.

MR. LOWRY: Thank you, Your Honor.

I would like to thank my colleague for getting up and sort of underscoring some of the problems we faced during the investigation and The United States just took the document review. record here and stated that there are certain rules, and went over a document saying that all of these were the rules of the SNM. And this is exactly why a bill of particulars is warranted. Because, if the United States is saying, as they just told Your Honor, that this was a blood-in blood-out gang, and that that was a rule of the SNM, well, that would tell me that anybody that didn't blood-in was not an SNM member. And, Your Honor, I think they would have Because I think a number of a great deal of problem. the confidential human sources that they will offer to this Court as SNM members never blood-in to this So if that's a rule -gang.

THE COURT: Yeah, but you just told me in your argument you don't need to know the evidence, you want to know what their charges are. You just got a disclosure of what their theory is. And now





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you're coming back and saying, Well, where is the
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     evidence.
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               MR. LOWRY:
                           No --
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               THE COURT:
                           That's the problem I'm having
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     with your argument, and I indicated this yesterday:
     You want to know what their theory is. You've heard
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     their theory, it's fairly detailed. Then you come
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     back and say, Well, they're going to have problems
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     with it.
               Well, that's not a bill of particulars.
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               MR. LOWRY: Okay. But, no, Your Honor, I
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     apologize. That is --
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                           That is what you just said.
               THE COURT:
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               MR. LOWRY:
                           Well, I'm saying --
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               THE COURT:
                           That's inconsistent with what
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     you said yesterday and earlier today.
               MR. LOWRY: Well, I beg to differ, Your
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             What I'm saying is that this is exactly what
     I wanted to know, what their -- what I'm saying is I
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     would really like the United States to think about
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     this, because I think this was a rather hasty
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     response.
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               THE COURT:
                           But, Mr. Lowry, with all due
23
     respect, that's not what the bill of particulars is
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     for, to make the Government think.
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               MR. LOWRY: Okay. It's to put us on notice
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of how this enterprise existed. And if they're going to say that -- take the example, if you will, they said that these different factions are like different memberships of Congress, and I want to take that analogy head-on. Well, Congress has to vote on something in order to ratify a decision. And that's what I'm looking for here, Your Honor, is if they're saying that these factions of the SNM was like Congress, what I'm looking for is, well, how did they make a collective decision? Because what I'm struggling with in this case is how to distinguish decisions that were made by individuals, non-SNM people, that are being attributed to this alleged enterprise of the SNM. And having an idea of how the Government thinks this enterprise was structured would be instrumental to the defense to articulate a difference between allegedly valid SNM activity and otherwise non-SNM activity.

That's really where I'm going with this,

Your Honor. It's not to delve into specific -- the

detail of this, but I was using that as a point to

say, if they're saying that these are the rules, then

let's talk about that. Because they just got up and

said Southern had different rules. And this is the

point I'm trying to make: If there are different

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rules in different places, then we're talking about different organizations, different subgroups. We're not talking about an umbrella group. And I'm trying to figure out what is the structure of the umbrella group. And this is a constant battle. And I think the United States just highlighted that, that Southern has different rules. Well, that to me, is talking about a different organization. It's not talking about the SNM.

I just heard that the All Stars completely broke away from the SNM. That's interesting to me, as we pointed out in a footnote in our brief. On the All Stars, your Honor asked the United States what happened to the All Stars. Well, they all became government informants. I mean, Mr. Archuleta, Leonard Lujan and others. So that's what happened to the All Stars. Not only did they break away and apparently drop out of the SNM, they became informants.

So I'm just -- this is the problem I'm having: Different rules, different places. I would like to know how the overarching organization was structured. And if we want to say that one 302 laid out all the rules, that would give me a template. But there are plenty other 302s from different



confidential human sources that have different ideas about players, who was the leader. We saw in that, you know, that particular CHS thought Mr. Baca had influence. And there are other people that would say, Well, I think Mr. Archuleta had the influence. And there are other people that talk about the differences between Mr. Archuleta and Mr. Baca, and who followed who, and for what reasons.

So what I'm looking for is clarity here, Your Honor, so we can structure a defense. For instance -- and I'm not trying to get down in the weeds here -- but the United States said that there is a rule of the SNM that before somebody was hit, that they would get to explain their side of the story. Well, if that's the rule, and an individual never got to explain their side of the story, that tells me that that was not an SNM hit.

And so this is -- I'm a little befuddled, frankly, that there is this hodgepodge of statements by all kinds of people. And, Your Honor, not surprisingly, many of these confidential human sources are contradictory. And trying to discern what the, quote, "rules" for the SNM are, based on any one report, is fraught with peril.

So, again, what we're looking for is not --



what we're looking for is to understand how this 1 enterprise is structured in a way that it made 2 3 collective decisions. And it's like any type of 4 agency. If they're going to claim that any 5 individual was acting as an agent of the umbrella organization, we need to know how that agent was 6 7 empowered with that authority to act on behalf of the 8 whole. And that's what we're driving after here in a bill of particulars. And I still don't have it. 9 10 I mean, there was a great mishmash of 11 references to tablas, and this person was the leader. 12 But I didn't get any sense of how a collective 13 decision was made. And that's what I'm looking for, 14 Your Honor. 15 If you have any questions --16 THE COURT: I do not. Thank you, Mr. 17 Lowry. Well, I'm going to deny the motion for a 18 19 bill of particulars. I think the charges against Mr. 20 Baca and the other defendants who joined the motion are sufficiently clear. One of the things the case 21 22 law teaches you is that even if you might have 23 concern about the particularity of an indictment, the discovery can cure any -- cure some of the problems 24 25 with a lack of specificity. I know we had a special



date or something for filing this motion, and pushed 1 2 it to April. But, generally, these are brought early 3 in a case, when defendants are grappling with an 4 indictment that may have been drafted rather rapidly, and not as full and robust as the indictment, 5 superseding indictments that we have here. And it's 6 7 been supplemented with a large amount of discovery. 8 I think, largely what Mr. Baca is pointing to are problems with the Government's case. And I 9 10 think those are more appropriately resolved at trial 11 and arguments, rather than continuing to try to hit 12 the Government with more specificity as to what their 13 theory is going to be. It seems to me it's pretty 14 well set. So I don't think that we need to 15 supplement it with a bill of particulars. So I'll 16 deny that request. 17 Then the final motion that I All right. 18 think we have for today is the one I talked about a little bit earlier, is that -- is the one that Mr. 19 20 Gallegos filed, Andrew Gallegos, and then Joe Gallegos joined it as well. So Mr. Roberts, Mr. 21 22 Benjamin, one of you going to argue this motion? 23 Looks like Mr. Roberts. 24 MR. ROBERTS: Thank you, Judge. 25 THE COURT: And I quess you joined this as



well, Ms. Arellanes, for Shauna Gutierrez? 1 2 I did, Your Honor. MS. ARELLANES: 3 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Sorry I 4 didn't mention that. 5 Let me, Mr. Roberts, indicate that Mr. 6 Creecy just appeared for -- at 9:10. Mr. Creecy, are 7 you back there? 8 MR. WINDER: He did, but he left. 9 THE COURT: All right. So he appeared and 10 went. 11 And Mr. Blackburn, you just appeared as 12 well for Mr. Garcia. Good morning to you. 13 MR. BLACKBURN: Good morning, Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Roberts. 15 Thank you, Judge. MR. ROBERTS: 16 THE COURT: Mr. Roberts. 17 MR. ROBERTS: Judge, I won't take up, I 18 don't think, too much of your time. These issues 19 have been sort of litigated. The Court has already 20 made -- looks like -- a decision on this, or at least 21 proposed a decision. But to the extent that the 22 Court will remain fluid, as it's indicated on these 23 issues, we would like to say a few things on behalf 24 of Mr. Andrew Gallegos specifically, and just a few 25 things we'd like to point out.



First of all, this motion to sever is not too unsimilar to that filed by Mr. Santos (sic), by Erlinda Johnson, in that there are some similarities, in that my client, and I believe also Mr. Joe Gallegos, denies being a member of the SNM group. My guy specifically, Andrew, has no affiliation that I'm aware of, or that I see in the discovery, in the 20,000-plus pages of discovery, that indicates that he's a member of the SNM.

There is also similarity in that the crimes occurred outside of prison. This was not a prison -Counts 4 and 5 are very specific to Adrian Burns -was not done in prison, so it was not a prison crime.

There is wide disparity, as Ms. Johnson pointed out, in terms of the time, the location of these crimes, and that they were not connected or similar in any way.

And there is also questions that she pointed out in terms of the enterprise, who ordered the hit, how the papers came down, the hits came down, or how the enterprise worked. Those are all similarities. And I'm not going to belabor that.

What I'd like to talk about is the disparity of evidence against my client, as against -- as opposed to the other individuals in

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this case collectively. There is very little evidence as to my client, Andrew Gallegos', involvement in this enterprise or in this crime.

As the Court's aware, this was first indicted against him back in 2012 by the state. It was a state case. And shortly after its indictment, it was dismissed, nolle pros'd for lack of evidence. So they determined at that time that there was not enough evidence to go against my client or against Joe Gallegos. I think that nolle pros came down in November of 2012.

And the state picked it up four-plus years later. And the only difference was this issue of VICAR that they brought into it, that made it not a state case but a federal case. As far as I'm aware, there is no real new evidence from what the state had to what the Government now has four or five years later, except I heard yesterday that there were a couple -- or maybe it was the day before yesterday -- a couple of corroborating or cooperating witnesses that will give some information as to the beef between Joe Gallegos and Adrian Burns. That's sort of the first time that was really confirmed to me. I'm not sure exactly what these witnesses are going to testify, but I suspect it's something to indicate



that Joe had a beef with Andrew. 1 2 THE COURT: Now, are these -- did you 3 understand these to be witnesses that the defendants 4 are going to present or the Government is going to 5 present? The Government stated that 6 MR. ROBERTS: 7 they had these witnesses; that they had them after 8 they indicted him. Remember, they stated that the 9 Grand Jury --10 THE COURT: I remember the beef. But I 11 didn't -- I thought it was more a defense theory than 12 it was a Government's theory. But maybe I 13 misunderstood it. 14 The Government stated, I MR. ROBERTS: 15 believe, in Mr. Benjamin's motion to release the 16 Grand Jury statements, they stated they didn't put on 17 any specific evidence on VICAR. But after the Grand Jury was -- the indictment came down, they had other 18 19 witnesses -- two -- I believe a couple was stated --20 other witnesses that would testify regarding the conflict between the Gallegos brothers and Mr. Burns. 21 22 That statement was made at that time. 23 And that was fairly new to me. 24 said, I'm not sure exactly what these witnesses are 25 going to say. I suspect it's mostly -- may refer



mostly to Andrew. It's probably hearsay, for all I know. I'm not sure.

But what I do know in terms of what they have or don't have in terms of Count 4 and 5, they don't have any DNA evidence. They don't have any fingerprint evidence. There is no confession. There is no statement regarding this that I'm aware of. There was, supposedly, a wire that was withdrawn, so there is no wire. There is no tape-recording that I'm aware of. There is no video evidence.

The body of Mr. Burns was found sometime after he was killed at a different location. So I'm not sure if we have evidence as to when exactly he was killed. He was apparently shot in a different location, and brought to a remote location in the bosque, and burned, from the evidence. But we don't know exactly when that happened, when that occurred.

The gang connection, in terms of what the Government has proposed, is somewhat tenuous. This feeder gang concept that they've put forward, it's not clear, even -- again, how, or who ordered this murder, where it came from, how it came down.

There is issues on the VICAR regarding how that all operates, as you've heard some arguments on that today and yesterday with the bill of

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particulars, and Mr. Benjamin's motion yesterday.

So five years after this apparently happened, there is very little evidence that I see in the discovery that links Andrew Gallegos to anything. I don't have anything. I don't see it. He's only in this case, it appears to me, because he's Joe Gallegos' brother. That's it. If he was not Mr. Gallegos' brother, he wouldn't be here, I wouldn't be here. That's the only way -- Joe Gallegos, unfortunately, is charged in six counts. My client is charged in one count, one count alone. Now, when I say "one count," I meant one murder. There are two counts, obviously, 4 and 5, but one incident and one

Now, that's what they have on Andrew. That's pretty much it. But in terms of what they have on all the other defendants, I'd like the Court to consider that they have much more, and that this disparity of evidence is what prejudices my client, puts him at a disadvantage. Because there is going to be quite a bit of testimony, as you've heard already, and seen, regarding the other defendants. And I'm using that collectively, because there are a lot of defendants, and there is a lot of testimony that will be heard. There is over 20,000 pages,



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murder, alleged murder.

you've heard, of testimony (sic), mostly dealing with

2 everyone else except my client. There will be 3 evidence of -- much stronger evidence of actual 4 events that took place. There's a videotape, gross 5 gruesome murder, stabbing video. There is tape-recordings, wires of people making statements 6 7 or -- damning statements; secret statements that were 8 made as well. There will be a multitude of CIs, known and unknown, against the other defendants. 9 10 There are some defendants that very clearly were 11 members of the SNM, who have a pedigree of sorts in 12 the organization, that will be presented aside from 13 my client's involvement. There will be possible DNA 14 evidence, I believe. Maybe even fingerprint 15 evidence. But all going towards these other 19 or so 16 defendants, none towards my client. But yet, my 17 client will have to be seated in the same courtroom 18 and in the same position. 19 And if the Court would imagine for a minute 20 a scale, and I just crudely am making a scale here, 21 Say that's the scale. And we have my client Judge. 22 on this side, and we put a few marbles on this side

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for what the Government has. Basically, they say a

feeder organization, brother of Joe Gallegos, a few

other things perhaps; maybe four or five items

they're going to place on my side, on my client, Andrew Gallegos. On the other side, they have all this other evidence. They have, like I stated, a video of a gruesome murder. They have audio recordings, they have taped confessions and written That scale starts to tip, and starts to confessions. tip in that way. And if you imagine the marbles on this side, the three or four on this side from Mr. Gallegos, it starts to roll down; slowly, slowly roll down to the other side. Sooner or later, the bucket with all that 20,000 documents in evidence starts to get filled up with my client's three or four items, and they all become lumped in and they become one. There is that spillover effect where they become one. And once that happens, there is no corrective instructions, or anything that's going to get him out of that bucket. He's going to be part of that conspiracy no matter what. And so he becomes highly prejudiced by being lumped in with all these other defendants. And for those reasons, we're asking the Court to consider to separate him. Like I said, in the Zambrano case, the jury is predisposed to convict

the defendant, when they would not otherwise convict

him because of the disparity of the evidence.

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1 propose to the Court that that disparity exists here, 2 and that my client will be prejudiced. THE COURT: All right. Thank you, 3 4 Mr. Roberts. 5 Anyone else? Particularly anybody that joined the motion? Anybody else want to speak on 6 7 this motion to sever? 8 All right. Mr. Castellano, is this going 9 to be a motion you take? 10 MR. CASTELLANO: Yes, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Mr. Castellano. 12 MR. CASTELLANO: Your Honor, as you may 13 have guessed, we oppose the motion to sever. 14 think that this case is properly joined, and these 15 counts are properly joined with the rest of the defendants. 16 17 I will note that Andrew Gallegos is not the only defendant charged with only one count. 18 19 are a number of other defendants charged with one 20 count who are properly joined. I believe Allen Patterson and Christopher Chavez are only in Count 2. 21 22 And I'll ask someone to correct me if I get this 23 wrong. Mario Rodriquez is charged in one incident. A number of people from Counts 6 and 7 are in those 24 25 two counts. So there are other examples even in



Counts 13 through 16, or at least 14, 15, and 16, people are involved in basically multiple counts, but one encounter.

So I think the Court has considered the way this case is going to be divided up, it's not going to be 19 people at trial now that the Court has severed these trials. So it's going to be a smaller trial. Mr. Gallegos will not be the only person who was in one count or one incident. So I think that joinder is proper under these circumstances.

As far as membership is concerned, Mr.

Andrew Gallegos is an East Side Loco member. That's also a feeder gang into the SNM. We also believe he's an SNM Gang member. We will have evidence at trial indicating that he is, and that people who have lived with him indicate that he is an SNM Gang member. Also, their brother, Frankie G, also known as "Cunte," is an SNM Gang member in the federal system, in the Bureau of Prisons in Texas. So they have three brothers who are members of the S.

In terms of this theory of evidence in this case, I mean, it's a good argument, but it's --

THE COURT: Does the gang function -- I mean, is it the Government's theory or allegation the gang functions even when some of these people go to

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MR. CASTELLANO: Yes, Your Honor. I think though, in the federal system they fall under other groups, but they still are identified as the SNM under other groups. And they don't always necessarily keep close ties with the state system, even though they may.

THE COURT: Is that just because of the difficulty of doing so in federal prison?

MR. CASTELLANO: I think the difficulty, and then, like I said, they're not the biggest fish in the pond in the federal system. So they may belong to each other and be recognized as S, but they will also fall under other larger gangs.

As I was saying, the disparity of evidence is a double-edged sword because there is a lot of evidence regarding other defendants. But it's not a bad defense to say, Look at all this evidence regarding these other guys, and they have almost nothing on me except for this one incident. And that actually can be used to someone's advantage. So when we talk about the evidence and how much there is, that's as good as it is bad, when you talk about putting forth a defense before the jury. You could sit there for days and not ask any questions

indicating -- and indicate to the jury that you didn't ask questions because your guy wasn't involved. I don't think that disparity of the evidence is a winning argument here, because it's just as advantageous the other way.

I'd also indicate that, as the case law

I'd also indicate that, as the case law indicates, the jury instructions also are useful and can cure any prejudice. The jury will be instructed that each defendant should be considered on his or her own, and the jury should consider the evidence only as to that person. There is also a spillover instruction, which tells the jury not to let that happen.

And, Your Honor, I think for the most part you have considered this. I don't want to stand here longer and argue unless you have questions for me. I think you made your decision. I think you thought through it carefully, and you divided in case in the proper way. And we would ask that it stay together in that way.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Castellano.

MR. CASTELLANO: Thank you, Your Honor.

REPORTING SERVICE

THE COURT: Anyone else before I give

Mr. Roberts the last word on the motion to sever?



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All right. Mr. Roberts, anything further? 1 2 MR. ROBERTS: Nothing further, Your Honor. 3 All right. Well, as I THE COURT: 4 indicated on Tuesday, when I spent a little bit of time at the beginning, I thought long and hard about 5 it, and I was working even this morning putting 6 7 charts into the opinion that I have written, that's getting a little bit longer. And, as I indicated, I 8 want to roll these motions in. At the present time, 9 10 I'm not inclined to sever it further. I think I've 11 broken it out in a way that is manageable, increases 12 the fairness to all the defendants. I tried to 13 reduce, to a minimum, any prejudice, and still try to 14 be efficient and get these things moving toward 15 trial. So I think I've done the best I can on severance. I'll continue to look at it. 16 T'll 17 continue to evaluate it as we barrel forward. the present time, I'm inclined to keep it on the path 18 19 I've indicated on Tuesday. So I'm going to deny this 20 motion, but will continue to look at the shape of the 21 case as we get closer. But at the present time, 22 that's how I'm going to divide it up and get ready to 23 get these tried. 24 Well, I think I've come to the bottom of my 25 well. I think there were about 21 motions that we've



I guess the first thing I'd like to ask, 1 scheduled. 2 since most of these were defendants' motions, does anyone have a batting order that you'd like for me to 3 work on on any of the motions, either that we have 4 5 heard, that I didn't have opinions out to you before I think I've given pretty clear rulings the 6 7 last three days, so I don't think there is any confusion. But if you want me to look at something 8 9 closer, if you want me to revisit something, or want 10 an opinion on it, I'd like to serve you as best I 11 can. 12 Why don't I hear from the defendants first, 13 Mr. Castellano. 14 Mr. Benjamin, were you going to speak for 15 everybody? 16 MR. BENJAMIN: Actually, I was going to 17 speak for myself, Your Honor, and then, actually, I decided I'd rather talk to Mr. Sindel. 18 So if I 19 could --20 THE COURT: Go ahead. Y'all speak. can speak for yourself as well. 21 22 We're just going to take a break. So we'll 23 take our morning break, and I'm going to leave the courtroom. But nobody else go anywhere. 24 We're 25 recessing, but y'all need to stay in here.



Ms. Wild will help people if they need to use the 1 2 But right at the moment, everybody stay in restroom. But I'm going to leave, and my clerk is going 3 4 to leave. Maybe that will facilitate some stuff. So we'll be in recess for about 15 minutes. But you 5 need to stay in the courtroom. 6 7 (The Court stood in recess from 10:28 a.m. 8 to 11:09 a.m.) THE COURT: All right. I don't know why 9 10 I'm putting this burden on you, Mr. Benjamin, but do 11 you have a batting order? Do the defendants have a 12 batting order of the work they'd like for me to do? 13 MR. BENJAMIN: As to Joe Gallegos, we do 14 not, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: All right. Anybody else? 16 of the other defendants want me to work on something 17 earlier rather than later? Do you feel like you need 18 some guidance, or want me to look harder at anything I've done? 19 20 How about the Government? I'm on my own, huh? 21 22 MR. CASTELLANO: None at all. We'll defer 23 to the defense. 24 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Cooper, did you 25 have some suggestions?



MR. COOPER: I think Ms. Johnson wanted you 1 2 to reconsider that severance. 3 (Laughter.) 4 THE COURT: Just stay working on severance. 5 All right. MR. COOPER: Judge, seriously, I don't 6 7 think we have any preference. 8 THE COURT: I'll just keep working on the severance, then. There is a lot there. I'm going to 9 10 roll them into this other. And then we've got the 11 Burke one coming up. But that's going to keep me 12 busy putting that together. 13 Okay. Second question is: Let me get my 14 calendar. With the trial starting July 10 for the 15 first 11 defendants -- or the first 11 that we're 16 going to try -- I think the Government had -- that's 17 a Tuesday -- I think the Government wanted to start 18 on a Tuesday rather than starting on Monday. No, the 19 10th is a Monday. I'm sorry. That was something 20 else, I guess. All right. How long does the Government anticipate that the trial will last, given 21 22 the 11 defendants that are in that trial, and --23 MS. ARMIJO: I believe in talking to all 24 defense counsel in both parts of the case, both the 25 first one and the second part, we'd anticipate six to

1 eight, no more. 2 THE COURT: How about, just give me the 3 first trial. How long is the first trial going to 4 last? 5 MS. ARMIJO: Six to eight weeks. THE COURT: I severed them, so how long is 6 7 the first trial going to last? 8 MS. ARMIJO: I think six to eight weeks, the first trial. Because I think the Government 9 10 thought that it would take about four. But I'm 11 getting from the defense eight. And so unless 12 somebody disagrees with me, I think that, in general, 13 some attorneys said six weeks. But to be safe, we 14 should probably say eight for the first trial. 15 THE COURT: All right. Any of the defendants in that first trial of the DeLeon have any 16 17 different viewpoint? 18 All right. Let me talk to Mr. Cooper. 19 MR. COOPER: Judge, I think it's going to 20 be a lot closer to the eight, and I think we may even exceed the eight weeks. Judge, we have four murders 21 22 that we're dealing with. And I think eight weeks is 23 conservative. THE COURT: Well, I just got done with a 24 25 three-day murder trial, so just because it's a murder



doesn't tell us a whole lot. I know these may be different, but just because it's a murder case, doesn't tell us how long.

MR. COOPER: We have a lot of witnesses that we expect are going to hit the stand, Your Honor. I'm personally involved in the Counts 1 and 2; 2001 is when those murders were alleged to have occurred. Just given the fact that we have 11 co-defendants, 10 maybe, maybe even 9, eventually, I believe that eight weeks is a conservative number.

THE COURT: All right. I'll take eight weeks, we'll block off eight weeks. But let's get it tried in eight weeks. That's a lot of time for even four murders. So let's -- I'll give you eight weeks. I'll go with that estimate. And we'll set it aside. But let's get it done. So I'm going to be monitoring every day, going to be talking to everybody at the end of the day: How are we doing? Are we on-track? Let's keep it on-track, and we'll get it done in eight days -- eight weeks.

Let me look, then, and see what that does to us. That takes us the 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; those are the first four weeks. The 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th. So the trial will end on Friday, September 1st. Let me talk to Ms. Wild a second here.

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(A discussion was held off the record.) 1 2 THE COURT: We had outlined these trials --3 I mean, one of the things that we could do, we could 4 keep the trials that we have scheduled: Varela for October, and then Baca for November, and then come 5 back and finish up the DeLeon. What's the 6 7 Government's thoughts about that? 8 MS. ARMIJO: Your Honor, I think our position is that the -- all of the DeLeon case be 9 10 tried before the Baca case. 11 And, Your Honor, I know that the Court had 12 indicated that 1613 is not coming back next Friday. 13 But is there a way to bring them back? And I'll tell 14 the Court why. I think that -- we've all been 15 talking -- I think that, quite honestly, we are 16 working with Mr. Santos to try and get -- Mr. 17 Gonzalez, Santos Gonzalez -- to try and get his case resolved. But our hands -- at this table our hands 18 19 are tied with Washington. And so we can't get that 20 resolved this morning. But I think that we may be able to get that resolved, which would then give us 21 22 breathing room to continue cases. 23 The only issue then is the people in the 24 Baca case. I think we have one or two persons that 25 the Government needs to work with, as far as whether



or not there is anything we can do as far as a trial date with them or not. And it would give us more time to work with that. So that there is a possibility that next Friday we could come and have everything resolved. And if we're able to resolve it beforehand, as far as the dates and everything, we could probably take the Baca people off. But I think that given everybody's schedule, and the time crunch, that we could possibly work things out to where we're not looking at any trial, other than maybe Garcia, the drug trial in July. But we just need a little bit more time given that Washington needs to weigh in on things.

THE COURT: Well, here's my problem with the Baca people. There is no motions to be heard. And if Ms. Johnson's case goes away, there is nothing to be heard next Friday. It's a whole lot of -- it's hard for the marshals to put everybody together when there is absolutely nothing that's going to be heard. And it sounds like we're barreling toward a Friday that doesn't have anything to be heard.

So I guess I'm reluctant -- I'm inclined to just say let's have DeLeon, no Baca, because there is no motions to be heard. It's just a glorified scheduling conference. And we can do that today, or

y'all can try to work it out. But that's a lot of 1 work on the marshals to just bring them in for a 2 3 glorified scheduling conference. 4 Well, let's do this, this is what I'll do: I'll set the trial. I'll just give y'all a 5 running -- I'll give you a trailing docket then. 6 7 I'm going to put the rest of DeLeon on October 2. 8 We'll put Varela on October 2. We've got the trial set for July 10. We'll keep Baca on for November. 9 10 And that will keep -- everybody has got a trial date. 11 We'll just see how it goes. It's a long time till 12 October 2, so I'm not going to start getting too 13 worked up about that. I think the visibility will be 14 Let's plan on DeLeon 8:30 next Friday. 15 Ms. Johnson, if yours goes, you're going to 16 be first up. Do you have an estimate how long your 17 motions are going to take? MS. JOHNSON: We're talking about the 18 19 motion to suppress and the motion for Jencks hearing, 2.0 Your Honor? 21 THE COURT: Yes. 22 MS. JOHNSON: The motion to suppress may 23 take -- depending -- I don't know if the Government is going to call any witnesses, but that may take 24 25 maybe half an hour, 45 minutes, depending. And if



they call a witness, I would say maybe about an hour. 1 2 The Jencks hearing, obviously, that one is going to be a lot longer. That may take a full day. 3 4 Your Honor, with regard to what Ms. Armijo just mentioned, we have been -- the Government and 5 Mr. Gonzalez have been in negotiations, and I think 6 7 we're very close to resolving his case. However, I would ask -- and I know it's in D.C.'s hands -- I 8 9 would ask that perhaps the Court order the 10 Government, so that they could relay this to 11 Washington, that you set a deadline. Because I have 12 actually blocked out pretty much the rest of the week 13 and the weekend and next week to work on motions in limine. And so it would be nice to know if we're 14 15 going to resolve Mr. Gonzalez. I'd like to know, and Mr. Gonzalez, I know, would like to know. Perhaps by 16 17 the end of today? Well, how do you feel about 18 THE COURT: 19 that, Ms. Armijo? 20 MS. ARMIJO: Well, one, this table over here, at least the attorneys, are going to be 21 22 traveling from here to Las Cruces, a three-hour drive 23 with intermittent cell reception. And so I don't 24 think that's a good idea. They know. I spoke to 25 them last night. They know that we're in court



And I think I could probably get an answer. 1 But I don't know that I'll get an answer today. 2 would prefer not to have the Court order anything, 3 4 just because I don't want them to push back and just 5 say, Okay, well, then we just forget it. Well, that's just not my style. 6 THE COURT: 7 I don't get involved in plea negotiations. And that 8 seems to me getting my feet down the path. 9 not going to get involved in that. 10 MS. JOHNSON: Your Honor, what I was asking 11 was perhaps just a deadline. 12 That's just not my style. You THE COURT: 13 know, there are some judges that set deadlines on 14 If one of these guys wants to plea, you know, 15 we'll take a plea. But it's just not my style to get 16 involved. 17 MS. JOHNSON: I understand. So we'll be 18 ready for our motions.

THE COURT: All right. Now, it sounds like what you're telling me is I can't set anything up in other cases. Troup and Garcia want their motion to sever teed up and heard on the 19th. So as far as Garcia and Troup, be patient with me. If it doesn't get heard, don't be upset with me if your expert comes in. I have no control over it. We'll do Ms.

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Johnson's motions first. If your expert is sitting 1 there, I can't do anything about it. 2 So you might 3 want to be really talking to Ms. Johnson. But at the 4 same time, I don't want to set aside the 19th for 5 SNM, and then we not hear that motion. So I know that's putting you in a bind. 6 But it's called 7 litigation, right? 8 MS. HARBOUR-VALDEZ: Thank you. THE COURT: How long do you think that will 9 10 take? 11 MS. HARBOUR-VALDEZ: My understanding, in 12 talking to Mr. Burke, is that we were going to forego 13 putting Professor Lieberman on the stand, and just submit his affidavit. It was clear that the Court 14 15 had considered that, based on your comments on 16 Tuesday. If that changes, I will notify Ms. Wild. 17 THE COURT: Okay. Let Ms. Wild know. Do you know how long you think the motion 18 19 hearing will last for your motion? 20 MS. HARBOUR-VALDEZ: Without Professor Lieberman, I think the motion to sever is 30 minutes. 21 22 And on the motion to compel, we've been in 23 conversations with the Government. We're going to 24 try to work that out. And that motion may go away as 25 well.



THE COURT: Okay. If Ms. Johnson goes away, I'm going to give you two hours, and then I'm going to go work on other stuff. So I'll give everybody two hours that morning, and then I'm going to fill it up with other stuff.

Okay. What else?

THE CLERK: That's all.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. DUNCAN: Your Honor, if I could have a

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THE COURT: Certainly.

I was going to raise an issue MS. DUNCAN: on Document 1124, which is our motion to -- with respect to the tablets. We'd mentioned to the Court that we asked the Government to preserve the tablets of the informants who had tampered with them and accessed the internet. And I wanted to clarify what our request was. And I think the Government has now agreed with our request. Our request is that for the informants who tampered with their tablets, they abused the Government's and Court's trust accessing the internet. We don't know what they accessed. Ιt could be pornography, they could be communicating with people about the case. So the tablets potentially contain Brady and Giglio information.



1	we'd ask the Government to conduct a Brady-Giglio
2	review of the informants' tablets, and to turn over
3	that information. My understanding, the Government
4	does not object to the request. So we wanted to put
5	that on the record to close out that motion.
6	THE COURT: Is that correct?
7	MR. BECK: I think I agree with the end of
8	it, that we will conduct a Brady and Giglio review.
9	I'm not sure I agree with her characterizations at
10	the beginning. But we understand our Brady and
11	Giglio obligation, and we will conduct a review.
12	THE COURT: Okay. I'm sorry, what did you
13	disagree with what she said?
14	MR. BECK: I think I disagreed with the
15	fact that it was a breach of the Government's trust.
16	THE COURT: Oh, okay, oh, the wind-up.
17	MR. BECK: Right. Yes. Where it came over
18	the plate, I saw that pitch clearly.
19	THE COURT: But the agreement, you agree
20	with what you agreed to do, right?
21	MR. BECK: Yes.
22	THE COURT: All right. What else, Ms.
23	Duncan?
24	MS. DUNCAN: That's it, Your Honor. Thank
25	you very much.



1	THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Duncan.
2	All right. Ms. Wild, anything else?
3	All right. Is there anything else we need
4	to discuss while we're together? Anything else I can
5	do for you, Ms. Armijo? Mr. Castellano? Mr. Beck?
6	MS. ARMIJO: No, Your Honor.
7	THE COURT: How about from the defendants?
8	Anything else?
9	All right. I appreciate your hard work.
10	Be safe on your trips. See you next Friday in the
11	DeLeon case no Baca case 8:30.
12	(The Court was adjourned.)
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3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
4	DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO
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7	I, Jennifer Bean, FAPR, RDR, CRR, RMR, CCR,
8	Official Court Reporter for the State of New Mexico,
9	do hereby certify that the foregoing pages constitute
10	a true transcript of proceedings had before the said
11	Court, held in the District of New Mexico, in the
12	matter therein stated.
13	In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my
14	hand on May 17, 2017.
15	
16	
17	
18	
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